

The Vault

History Brought to Life

Edition three
May 2013

On the road with The 79th Cameron
Highlanders...

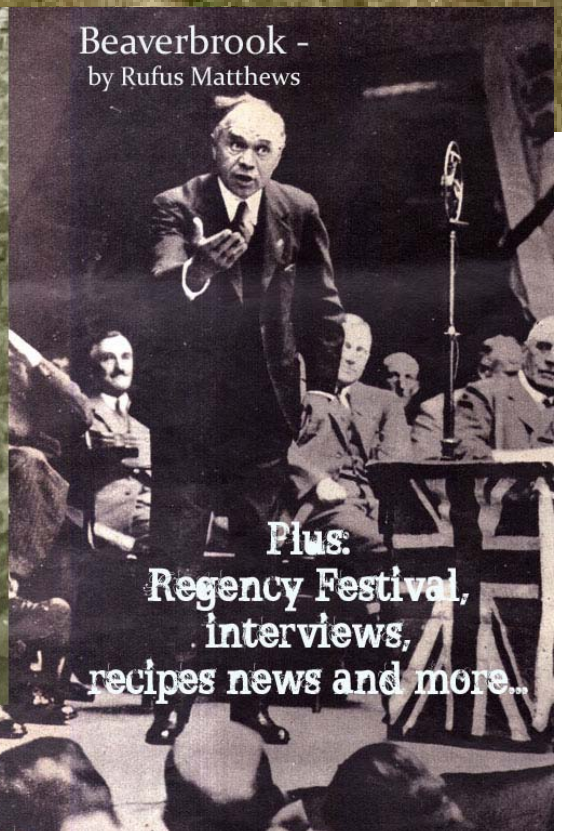


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The Vile Practice
of Cadging

Beaverbrook -
by Rufus Matthews



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Regency Festival,
interviews,
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Tudor History

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SEA DOGGIES



LONDON ROGUES



Quack Professors

Liverty Ladies

Rogue Clergy



Cadge Gang

MUMFERS: Rogues with Attitude



e-mail us: tempus_experientia@yahoo.co.uk



The 79th Cameron Highlanders (~1815)



We are a re-enactment and living history group showing what life would have been like around 1815, in the British army. We portray The 79th Cameron Highlanders, a Scottish Infantry Regiment. We have all kinds of age groups, from young to old. Some, mainly women and children, portray camp life as it would have been. We have soldiers of the line drilling, marching, fighting in battle and of course cleaning their muskets afterwards!

We are based at Fort Amherst Chatham, Kent, and travel around the UK and Europe at events arranged by the Napoleonic Association, ourselves or others interested in recreating the Napoleonic period. Anyone interested in history and enjoys dressing up in period costume; we may fit the bill if you are interested then please contact us.



History

Alan Cameron of Erracht was given authority to form the 79th in August 1793 and commanded the regiment in person from 1793 until 1808; he then handed over command to his son, Phillips Cameron. The regiment served in the following campaigns during the French Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars;

Netherlands 1794 - 1795
 West Indies 1795 - 1797
 Netherlands 1799, taking part in their first major action at Egmont-op-Zee
 Ferrol, Spain 1800
 Egypt 1801
 Copenhagen 1807
 Spanish Peninsula 1808 – 1809, being present at Corunna
 Walcheren 1809
 Spanish Peninsula 1810 – 1814, being present at the following battles;
 Defence of Cadiz 1810
 Busaco 1810
 Fuentes d'Onor 1811
 Salamanca 1812
 Pyrenees 1813
 The Nivelles 1813
 The Nive 1813
 Toulouse 1814
 Quatre Bras 1815
 Waterloo 1815

- The regiment was decimated in the West Indies by disease and the remaining soldiers were drafted into the 42nd. The officers with Alan Cameron returned to Britain with the Officer's, NCOs' and drummers, and by June of 1798 had an effective Regiment again.
- A 2nd Battalion was formed in 1804; this battalion was located in Britain and was used to reinforce the 1st Battalion overseas. The 2nd battalion was later disbanded in 1815.
- The most desperate battles for the 79th in the Peninsular Wars were Fuentes d'Onor, where the Commanding Officer Phillips Cameron was killed, and the regiment lost 287 casualties. At the siege of Burgos, the regiment took 125 casualties and at Toulouse, 233 casualties. At the two battles at Quatre Bras and Waterloo in 1815, the 1st Battalion lost 456 casualties, including 103 killed out of a total of 675 who engaged the enemy

Some famous incidents

- When the regiment was founded it was on the understanding that the regiment would not be drafted into other units, but on their return from Flanders in 1795, Alan Cameron got wind that his troops were to be drafted into other units. He immediately asked for an interview with the commander in chief, the Duke of York the son of King George III. He told the Duke of York that "to draft the 79th is more than you or your father dare do", to which the Duke of York replied "The King my father, will certainly send the regiment to the West Indies". Alan Cameron then lost his temper and told the Duke that "You may tell the King, your father, from me that he may send us to hell if he likes, and I'll go at the head of them, but he daurna' draft us."
- In 1804 Alan Cameron was asked "about his private opinion as to the expediency of abolishment the kilt in Highland regiments, and substituting in lieu thereof the tartan trews..." His reply was probably the famous defence of the kilt ever written, and ends: "I sincerely hope that His Royal Highness will never acquiesce in so painful and degrading an idea (come from whatever quarter it may) as to strip us of our native

garb (admitted hitherto our regimental uniform) and *stuff* us in a harlequin tartan pantaloon, which, composed of the usual quality that continues as at present worn, useful and becoming for twelve months, will not endure six week's fair wear as a pantaloon, and when patched makes a horrible appearance; besides that, the necessary quantity to serve decently throughout the year would become extremely expensive, but, above all, take away completely the appearance of conceit of a Highland soldier, in which case I would rather see him *stuffed* in breeches and demolish the distinction altogether."

- At the famous battle of Waterloo in 1815 with the regiment under great pressure from the French, Piper Kenneth Mackay of the Grenadier Company famously stepped outside the "square" formed by the soldiers, and played (War and Peace) "Codadh no Sith" to encourage the 79th.
- Another very famous event happened in Paris after the Battle of Waterloo during the occupation of France; Sergeant Thomas Campbell and the rest of the Grenadier Company were being inspected by the Czar of Russia in the Elysse Palace. Later the sergeant told what had happened, "First he examined my appointments and drew my sword; inquired if I could perform any exercise with that weapon, which I told him I could not....Second, he examined my hose, gaiters, legs and pinched my skin, thinking I wore something under my kilt he had the curiosity to lift my kilt up to my navel, so that he might not be deceived..."

After Waterloo

- The 79th Cameron Highlanders saw action after Waterloo in the following locations: The Crimea, The Indian Munity, Egypt and The Nile Campaigns of 1884 – 1885. In 1898 in South Africa, they fought the following battles;

Alma	1854
Sevastopol	1854 – 1855
Lucknow	1858
Tel-el-Kebir	1882
Atbara	1898
Omdurman	1898

- In 1873 the regiment had been re-named as "the Queens Own Cameron Highlanders".
- The regiment served in both World Wars and earned numerous battle honours, of which the following were selected to be shown on the colours:

Battles fought in the Great War:

Marne, Aisne, Ypres, Neuve Chapelle, Loos, Somme, Delville Woods, Arras, Sambre and Macedonia.

The Second World War: St Omer-La Basse, Reichswald, Rhine, Keren, Sidi Barrani, El Alamein, Akarit, Gothic Line, Kohima and Mandalay.

- When new battledress was issued in 1939 to replace the kilt, the 1st Battalion of the Camerons somehow managed to retain their kilts throughout the 1940 campaign in France. They also wore the kilt in the rear guard actions on the retreat to Dunkirk, and were still wearing them when 79 survivors embarked at Dunkirk on May 31st 1940. Captain Roy's troop of commandos famously wore the kilt in the later raid St Nazaire; the Cameron's were the last infantry battalion to wear the kilt in action.
- In 1961 the Cameron's were amalgamated with the Seaforth Highlanders to form The Queens Own Highlanders.
- In 1994 The Queens Own Highlanders were again amalgamated with The Gordon Highlanders to form The Highlanders. The Cameron tartan still survives in the pipe band of the new regiment.



Fort Amherst Chatham Lower Gun Floor





Drums and pipes of the 79th



The 79th at Waterloo



Camp life



At Military Odyssey Detling, Kent

Written by Tony Bartolo

www.the79thcameronhighlanders.co.uk

"The better sort of labouring men now stand aloof from these "Plough" customs, which have become the preserve of the desolate, idle and drunk. We really do believe that there is no place in a civilised modern society for these ancient idle and drunken festivities.." Rev-d Omphalos Piercing, Churchman's Abstinence & Moral Reform Alliance.

The vile art of cadging.

We associate The Victorian era with images of scarlet coated troops, magnificent buildings and great displays of wealth. For most folk, this was another world in which they played no part. Life continued as it had for centuries. In small rural communities out in the fens, crowds flocked to see straw bears pulled through streets. Ploughs were decorated with bright ribbons. These ancient customs exact origins are lost in time, but today thousands of tourists flock to the remote fenland town of Wittelsey, in Cambridgeshire to see them...



The January festivities would have been very lively. The custom was for land workers to dance and sing for money, despite their lack of talent. Most blacked up their faces, to avoid the wrath of their masters. Much of their money would be spent on drink, and an enormous brawl was commonplace. Little wonder that this did not meet the approval of the God fearing, straight laced Victorians!

Lurking among the crowds would be beggars, thieves and general scum, and none worse than the cadgers. These carried cudgels, and their main priority was to demand money and get drunk as soon as possible.

At Whittlesey, our group aimed to recreate this. Highly skilled groups like Old Glory practice their routines – we, Tempus Experientia, aimed to portray the other end! Blundering from the pub, battered harmonica in hand, our man set upon a poor maid, and snatched her purse...





Old-glory.org.uk

At one of the many public houses, a raucous knees up began, with fiddles, and accordions, the floor shaking under the thunder of hob mailed boots. A fine maid called Emma was not put off by our fellow's grimy attire and odour of stale beer – on the contrary she stared longingly into his eyes as they danced, before slipping away in the direction of the latrine...



Dennis The Hobby Horse...

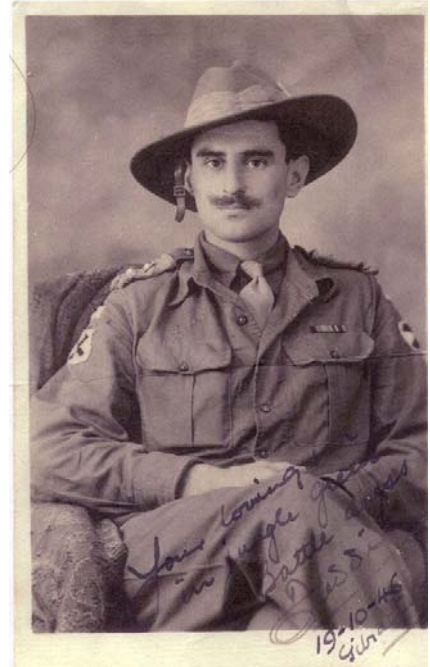
2nd Lieutenant Frederick John Charles Offord
No 177556 6th Battalion Royal Norfolk Regiment.
Born 24th April 1913.

“Well done thou good and faithful servant”

This article is written as a tribute not solely to my uncle; but to all the 60,000 allied prisoners of war in the Far East, of whom 24,000 died in captivity. For every sleeper laid, a life was lost.

Singapore fell to the Japanese in February 1942. My Uncle was at that time in the British hospital, with malaria. He had joined The Norfolk Regiment in June 1940, and was commissioned as an officer in 1941, being sent to the Far East in November. Despite his illness, he and the other prisoner of war were marched 18 miles to Changi Barracks, becoming prisoners in what had been British property.

It was made clear that they were there to work, the only reason that the Japanese had kept them alive. Bomb damage in the city needed clearing. So this meant an 18 mile march to River Road, then 18 back, every day. By October 1942 the Japanese decided to build a railway to secure their conquest in Burma. This would be 415 km long, through Jungle and mountain, using their prison workforce and very basic tools.



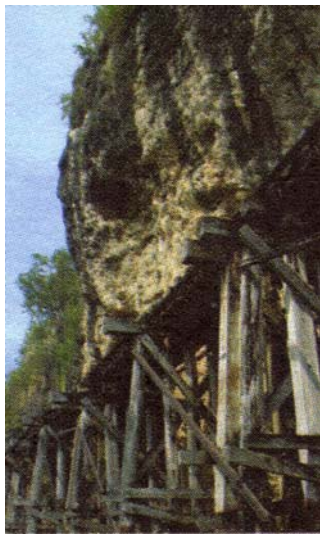
A “luxury” train ride, (i.e. 28 men crammed into steel box cars, for five days duration) to Bang Pom, the Southern end, brought the prisoners to their first camp site. In addition to work on the line, they built their own huts, tended the sick and dying, and buried the dead. Food consisted of poor quality rice, made into a soup, twice daily. Snakes, rats and 8 inch centipedes were welcomed to the stew pot as added protein. Work parties brought back green leaves and occasionally, odd looking berries. Malnutrition led to beri beri and pellagra. Lack of sanitation led to cholera and dysentery, and hard work led to tropical ulcers. Army Drs improvised as best they could with no medical supplies. The death toll was inevitable. No mail or parcels were received. It was estimated that 250,000 Red Cross food parcels would be needed – but the prisoners never received them.



“If we had seen a naked woman or a bowl of rice in the hut, she would have been killed in the rush for it...” –
Mr Sheldrick, fellow FEPOW

Determined to keep alert, a group of prisoners built a radio from stolen parts. Single sentences of news were passed between the British and Australians by news runners. My Uncle was one of these runners. When the Japs found out, 3 British officers and an Australian Sgt were beaten to death. Punishment of standing in the sun for 14 hours, in lines followed. Fear spread that the runners would be named but no one talked. It was then decided that all men should work. Officers refused. Beatings with rifle butts and threats of being shot took place. At first the men stood firm, but with shots fired over their heads, they reluctantly capitulated, and marched off to begin bridge building, officers and ranks together.

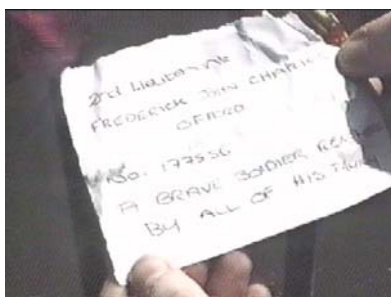
My Uncle helped build the 150 miles of track from Chung Kai/Kanchanburi in the south, to Konkoita in the north, where the section that had started in Burma, joined.



Chungkai is home to the Kwai Bridge, which was the point from which work started. Here the land was relatively flat, but covered in dense jungle. Work progressed towards Wun Lii, crossing mountains and at Wang Pho a large wooden viaduct clinging to the cliff face, was constructed. Hintock Mountain, known as Hell fire pass was well named. The railway at this point coincided with the “speedo punishment” – work harder, faster and longer hours, on less food, with the sick along side the healthy.



Earth and rocks had to be moved by picks, shovels and hoes, and taken away in baskets. Cuttings were driven into the rock with sledgehammer and explosives. Being resourceful, The Japanese had the prisoners cut down the trees, to build the railway trestles. Work continued 24 hours a day, flickering candles at night and intense heat during the day gave the pass its nickname. Even today, visitors are warned to take water, to avoid being overcome by heat fatigue. This was not something that prisoners could do.



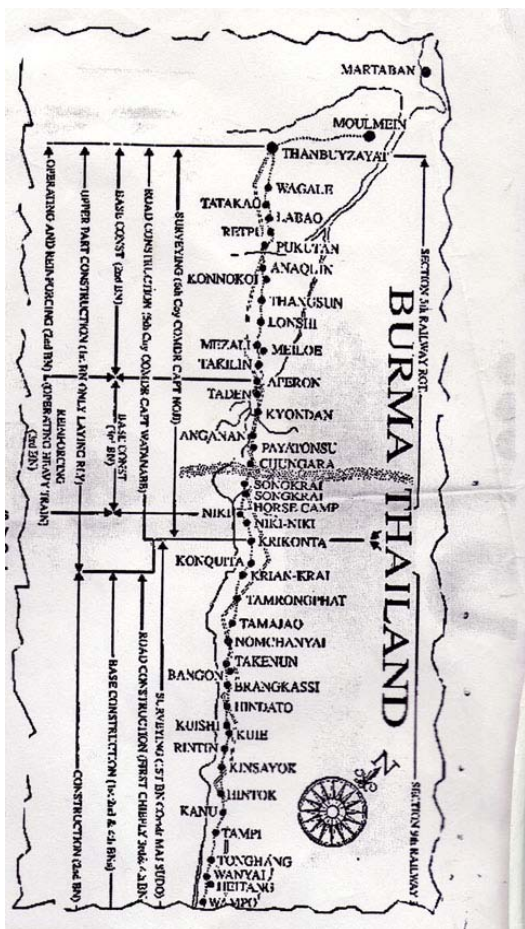
Notes laid by his great Nice by the railway...

As fast as the prisoners built the bridge, the RAF bombed it. So repairs were a frequent feature. As repairs were considered a priority, riding on railway bogies was permitted, though not for prisoners comfort. At this time, the luxury of tents or rather tent linings, were provided - building huts would have slowed down work. By 14th October 1943 the Southern section of the line was complete. This was joined on the 16th October by the section from the

North. Much of this section had been built by Dutch prisoners, while the Southern section had been mostly built by English and Australians.



Prisoner of war camp after VJ Day, being inspected by Allied troops...



Left, Japanese map of The Burma Siam Railway

Right; His Great Niece on the Bridge, 2004

Bottom with colleague shortly after commission, 1941...



Between December 1943 and August 1945 The Railway was in constant use. 220,000 tons of military supplies had been carried on it.

By September 1944 Lt Offord was the only surviving officer of the Royal Norfolk Regiment. In addition to work duties, he became responsible for burying the dead, conducting funerals and compiling lists of burial records.



The Kwai Bridge

On July 26th 1945 Nakom Chi bridge was bombed with a train full of wounded Japanese on it. They were suffering from gangrene and were thinner than the English FEPOWs. Their only Dr was also sick, but the FEPOWs still assisted. If the Japanese were in such a state but needed help, it did not bode well for any British troops, to get home.

On July 30th 1945 the POWs were transported by train away from the camps towards Bangkok, then after a 47 kilometre march arrived at a camp with a stream running through it. This was seen as luxury. They dammed it to make a bathing pool, but The Japanese had dug latrines upstream, thus fouling the water.

On August The 16th 1945, the work parties were disbanded. The prisoners returned to camp. Native Thais cheered them. On the 18th they found out that hostilities had ceased. As the most senior officer, Lt Offord accepted the ceremonial sword, and helmet from the Japanese commander, in surrender. He kept these for the rest of his life. (Pictured right)

During his time in captivity Frederick managed with a shaving brush, soap, three razor blades, two shirts, a pair of shorts, bush hat and a service cap. He worked wearing next to nothing. In wooden huts which they had built, slept up to 200 men. Some were well, some were sick, many were dead.



In 2003 his great niece Susan took a trip to Thailand during her gap year. “I feel so honoured and privileged to have represented the family, to connect with my ancestry, and get to know my Great Uncle better by seeing the places he worked and suffered in, and experiencing the

suffering and heat of the jungle. I knew I was going away at some date, but what he must have felt in an endless nightmare situation I cannot come near to imagining.”

Little did she realise at first, that the day she was in Kanchenburi, was 60 years to the day of the blowing of the Kwai Bridge. She therefore viewed the spectacle in fireworks. She visited the museum and left a copy of Fredericks writing for them. The museum is run by an Australian descendant of a former FEPOW. He was delighted to meet a relative of a fellow prisoner. In addition she brought back a list of FEPOWs buried in Kanchanburi war cemetery. This has been forwarded to the FEPOW memorial church, in Wymondham, Norfolk.

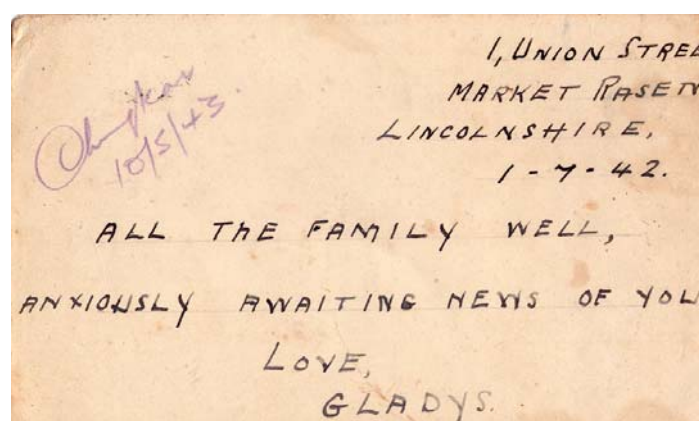
Aftermath

Much of the prisoners work was in vain. In 1985 the Vachiralongkorn dam was built, flooding the Northern section. The Railway now terminates at Nayong Pladok.



Despite the suffering he had endured Frederick was one of the survivors of his captivity. Reduced from over 13 stone to less than 9, he recovered in hospital in Gibraltar. From here he returned home to Lowestoft, to married life and had two more children. He returned to his former workplace till retirement. As a result of suffering he had devolved arteriosclerosis. Around 1954 he had his first leg amputated, and in 1959 gangrene had set into the other leg which had to be amputated above the knee.

He established and remained as an important member of The East Anglian FEPOW until his death in 1987. He refused to let his disabilities prevent him from working. He is known to have remarked “the rest of me is fine...”



Left: Lt Frederick J Offord, centre, 1982

Note that it took over a year to hear news from home...

.Written with the assistance of the family of LT FJ Offord. Information from his original lecture notes.

Writer and Actress Kay Vardy:

1: In a historical movie, which part would you love to play?

A: Well that depends what type of historical movie we are talking about. If we were talking Victor Hugo's "Les Miserable's" I would be most certainly the inn keeper's wife, the brains and the beauty behind the mischievous goings on.



2: Tell me what you have that other actresses don't?

A: I know a lot of actresses and actors, some incredible at what they do, some beautiful, most really lovely people and some that will be with me forever...like family. What I have that no other actress has is very hard to say as i don't know every single actress in the world and the ones I do know are so much part of me that we survive and develop through each others abilities. What I do have that makes me stand out from the crowd is guts. It has been said before now that I am the bravest actress around and will give 100% to every creative and crazy role that I am given.

3: Why do you think Shakespeare is important in education? Do you feel other Tudor plays have been sidelined?

a) Shakespeare is the man to go to, if you want to learn anything about Theatre. Simple as that. I'm not sure he would have much clue in the movie industry but I'd bet my pay packet that if he lived in the present day he'd be one of the most current, diverse and creative directors of the 21st Century. Other Tudors, Marlowe...Webster. They do their bit and will be forever used and remembered so that students can compare Shakespeare to someone else of that era?

To find or get in touch with Kay Vardy's Manager visit the Kay Vardy Actress Facebook page, or go to www.awesometalentagency.com website and contact Kay's Agent...

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Lord Beaverbrook: His origins and his early life in Canada

By Rufus A. Matthews BA, MA

This is the first of a series of articles about the man known as Lord Beaverbrook. Beaverbrook was a figure at the heart of the British establishment for much of his life. He is well known for being a friend of Winston Churchill and the proprietor of the Daily Express. Under his tenure the Express became Britain's best - selling newspaper. In both world wars he was a government minister but he was vehemently opposed to World War Two until it happened. He is also remembered for the Empire Crusade of the 1930's, which aimed to make the British Empire into a huge free trade bloc.

What is less well known is that he is in fact a Canadian who lived the first 31 years of his life in Canada. A proper understanding of Beaverbrook requires at least a brief exploration of his early years. This is the purpose of this article.

Max Aitken, the future Lord Beaverbrook, was born on 25th May 1879, in the Canadian town of Newcastle, in New Brunswick. He was the 5th Son of William Aitken a Presbyterian Church of Scotland Minister serving the Church of Scotland in Canada. The fact that his family were in Canada at all was the result of a 19th century schism between the Scottish Church and the Free Church of Scotland. The rise of the Free Church resulted in a lack of demand for Church of Scotland ministers. However, this wasn't the case in Canada where Church of Scotland ministers were still in demand. As an incentive to leave Scotland the Church of Scotland in Canada paid the travel costs of ministers and provided them with a special bonus payment. In 1864 William Aitken ended his struggle to find employment by moving to Canada. Prior to 1864 the Aitkens had lived at Silvermine as tenants of Linlithgow since the early 1600's.



Max aged ten, back row on the left.

As a boy Max Aitken is said to have been a lazy student who was nevertheless clever and mischievous. From a young age he possessed an entrepreneurial streak. A story goes that a soap company in Newcastle offered a free bicycle in return for a large number of soap wrappers. Max responded by borrowing money from a store keeper to buy a hundredweight of soap, which he sold at cost price door to door on condition that he received the wrappers. He successfully paid his debt and acquired a new bike.¹

At the age of 13 he brought out his first newspaper '*The Leader*,' which had 3 editions. '*The Leader*' was written mainly by others but Max set the type and worked the press. His next venture was to become a correspondent and a door to door subscription seller of a local newspaper called '*The Saint John Sun*.' When the editor failed to pay for his contributions Max withheld the subscriptions and threatened legal action when the editor protested.²

¹ A.J.P Taylor, *Beaverbrook*, (London, 1972) P 10

² "" P10

A.J.P Taylor's biography of Beaverbrook recounts an episode which perfectly illustrates the cunning side of his nature as a young man. One evening he asked his Landlady to mend a hole in his trousers. She agreed to do this only after Max paid her 50 cents that he owed her. He happened to find 50 cents that she had left on a table. He gave it to her with the words 'here are your 50 cents' which was technically true. After she had done the job he told her that the 50 cents were her own.³

His political career began on a small scale when he ran a campaign for Richard Bedford Bennett⁴ to become an Alderman for Chatham, a town not far from Newcastle. He printed leaflets and delivered them to every house in Chatham. Following his victory Bennett discovered that his campaign committed him to promises he had never made.⁵

Between 1900 and 1910 Max Aitken elevated himself to millionaire status. His true forte in life appeared to be big business. His rise began when he moved to the town of Halifax and took up a job selling bonds on commission for Canadian industries and utilities. In 1903 he became manager of the Royal Securities Corporation which specialised in selling bonds. By 1907 Aitken claimed to be worth £700,000.⁶ Soon after in the town of Halifax and later Montreal, he went into the business of merging small corporations into large corporations. In Canadian economic history the early 1900's are known as a period of 'merger mania.' Businessmen like Aitken became very rich by selling shares with inflated values and taking large commissions when the deals were done.⁷

In 1910 Aitken created the 'Steel Company of Canada,' which merged two major companies with several smaller ones.⁸ In the same year he merged 11 cement companies to create the 'Canada Cement Company.' Aitken made a lot of money from the sale of shares but the deal was controversial and became subject to an investigation. Sir Sandford Fleming a leading Canadian industrialist accused Aitken of corruption. He alleged that Aitken bought the merged company for \$14,000,000 while telling shareholders that he had paid over \$27,000,000. This large discrepancy allowed him to issue himself with bonds and shares of far greater value than their true cost. The matter was investigated and a large amount of money was paid back to shareholders as a result.⁹ Shortly after Aitken moved to Great Britain!

In 1910 it appeared that big business would be Aitkens life forever after. When he first went to London he went to raise capital for the acquisition of a steel company.¹⁰ Although he remained a businessman for life he turned back to the two pursuits from his early life that he appeared to have left behind. Those pursuits were of course politics and journalism.

Aitkens early years in the world of Canadian business are important because they shaped his political outlook. His family felt a strong connection to Great Britain and supported the

³ "" P 11

⁴ From 1930 -1935 Richard Bedford Bennett was the Prime Minister of Canada.

⁵ Taylor, P 11

⁶ The Beaverbrook Foundation, Lord Beaverbrook, <http://www.beaverbrookfoundation.org/lord-beaverbrook.php>

⁷ Keys to History: <http://www.mccord-museum.qc.ca/scripts/printobject.php?accessNumber=II-156536&Lang=1>

⁸ Stelco Inc. History: <http://www.fundinguniverse.com/company-histories/stelco-inc-history/>

⁹ Spartacus Educational: <http://www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/BUbeaverbrook.htm>

¹⁰ The Beaverbrook Foundation, *Lord Beaverbrook*.

Canadian Conservative Party, which was pro – British and pro – empire. The party favoured ‘imperial preference’ a policy combining free trade within the British Empire with protective tariffs on goods from outside. Aitken’s strong belief in ‘imperial preference’ influenced many of the political actions he took between 1910 and World War Two. Most obviously this outlook was behind the Empire Crusade but it was also behind his early alliance with Richard Bonar Law. In the 1930s this outlook was also behind Beaverbrook’s vehement opposition to war with Germany.



The next article will look into Max Aitkens brief career as a British MP and his friendship with Richard Bonar Law, a fellow Canadian who led the Conservative Party. The article also considers Aitkens role as a political intriguer during World War One, his work as Minister of Information and his elevation to the status of Lord Beaverbrook.

About the author, Rufus Matthews;



“I first came to enjoy history as a subject when I was a child at Primary School. I particularly liked reading school story books telling fascinating stories from history. My Mum loved history, so reading these books out loud was a homework task we enjoyed together. At secondary school history became my favourite subject and I went on to study it at GCSE, A Level, degree level and finally MA level.

Today I am essentially a historian of modern European political history. To varying extents I have studied British history, German history and some aspects of modern French history. Russian history, Ukrainian history, and the Soviet Union are areas of special interest for me. However, the subject of my MA dissertation was ethnic relations between Czechs and Germans in Bohemia and Moravia from 1848 – 1918. Essentially that subject is a study of how the peoples of historic states, based on territorial principles struggled to co-exist, in the age of nationalism and nation states”

From "The British workman" 1856



THE RUINED HOME.

"You are sentenced to six months' imprisonment," said the magistrate.

"I'm ruined, then, and all belonging to me," was the reply of the culprit as he was removed from the bar of Bow Street police office. Alas! his was a sad and yet a common case, R— F— and his wife put their children into the care of a neighbour, and went off in a van to spend the Sunday at Hampton Court. The day was hot and dusty, and they and their companions drank freely; coming home there was a quarrel in the van, the wife and husband took different sides, and came to high words. When late at night they reached their home, one of the children had hurt itself seriously, and the rest had been mischievously breaking the things; all were crying and quarrelling. This exasperated the parents still more, neither of them were sober, from words they came to blows, until the man, in his rage hardly knowing his own strength, threw his wife down stairs; she was picked up insensible, and carried to the hospital. The man was taken by the police and sentenced as we have seen. His words were true; he was ruined by the consequences of that Sabbath's profanation. The wife was seven weeks in the hospital, the children went to the workhouse, the goods were seized for rent. Root and branch the home was broken up, and the household scattered.

"Verily, my sabbaths ye shall keep; for it is a sign between me and you throughout your generations. Ye shall keep the sabbath therefore, for it is holy unto you." Exodus xxxi. 13, 14. C. L. B.

*A Sabbath of quiet and worship, and rest
For soul and for body is surely the best;
But a Sabbath of pleasure could scarcely endure
Ere long t'would be filched from the labouring poor;
All rest for the workman would vanish away
Leaving seven days of toil for but six days of pay*

1856 author unaccredited

The Lords Day (1856)

*'tis The Lords Day The Day of him;
Who died our souls to save;
On which, that we might rise again;
He rose up from the grave*

*Tis The Lords day, the day of rest
From worldly work and care
Sacred to study of Gods word
With thanksgiving and prayer*

*Tis the Lords day; let rich and poor
All equals in his sight;
In worshipping his holy name
With one accord unite*

*'tis the Lords Day; and made for
man
To spend in gladly doing
Works of necessity and love
No vain delights pursuing;*

*Tis the Lords day; let neither gain,
Nor pleasure on this day
Tempt us to profit by mans work
Or mingle in mans play*

*Tis the lords day, and not our own
Our work and rest and bliss
Our worlds and walks our tunes
and songs
All shall this day be his;*

*Tis the lords day all is the Lords
Not morning more than noon
Nor moon than evening; all his
own
To us his gracious boon*

*Tis the Lords day; his gift to man;
A gift of priceless worth
To mind us of our heavenly home*

Each week we spend on earth

*Tis the lords day; hallowed for us
In token of Gods love;
A foretaste given, to make us long
For better rest above*

*Tis the Lords day;
Lord keep it thine
Guard it and us from those;
Who seek to rob our weary souls
Of this divine repose*

*'tis the Lords day; ah! Surely they
Their vain attempt shall rue
Who bid us use it as out own
They know not what they do*

*'tis The Lords day; let all enjoy;
Their Sabbath; Lord, as thine;
Hallowed and cheered by grave and
peace;
Faith, hope and love divine*

Quiz

1. Copenhagen was a famous horse. Which future prime minister rode him at Waterloo?
2. Which battle came first, Winceby, Crecy or Balaclava?
3. The siege of Leicester in 1645 – in which conflict would this have been?
4. Richard the Second was dethroned, by which cousin?
5. With what is Runnymede associated?
6. True or false – Wilfred Owen wrote “charge of the light brigade”
7. Bishop Odo was a cousin of which king?
8. Founded in 1918, motto Per Ardua ad Astra is Latin, who are we referring too?
9. John of Lincoln was slain in which battle of the Wars of the Roses?
10. If you were on a ship and spotted a Fw200, what was it used for?
11. What was used to blow up St Nazaire?
12. True or false – Caesar came to England before the Roman conquest?
13. In which year did Russia withdraw from the Great War?
14. Who was Catherine of Aragon’s first husband?
15. Which act was passed which saw many schools built and education become compulsory?
16. What relation was Charles the First to Mary Queen of Scots?
17. Lionel Duke of Clarence – What relation was he to Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick?
18. Which weapon was so treasured at Hastings that Duke William gave them afterwards as gifts? A) Seax b) Dane axe c) bill hook
19. In ww2, what was “window?”
20. How many VCs were won following Roark’s Drift in 1879?

Find the names of battle fields in these letters

TAGIEUNOC

GSSANHTI

TEHENBOY

YRUBSKWET

MEMOS

LENAALI AM

ATOLOREW

DS TAIL RAG

Horncastle and Wolds Regency Festival...

In the Lincolnshire Wolds lies Horncastle, a town set rigidly in time. Those who run the town know exactly how they like it and hence this almost unique market town boasts an art deco post office, red telephone boxes, streets of Georgian houses and line upon line of quality shops. Simple folk tug their forelocks as wealthy land owners pass by, and owning a horse is not unusual.



So where better to host a Regency Festival? Step forward Ellen Ely, whose time is dedicated to all things musical and of high quality. The festival takes a whole year to plan, with generous support from the council. On an absolutely foul and bitterly cold day in March, Ellen and her husband Christopher invited me in to outline their plans. It is remarkable to witness the following scene which unfolded a few months later...



May; strolling over the bridge a group of fine dressed folks appear upon the horizon. Clearly, we have found our group. Ellen invited us to join these delightful folk, out for a stroll on an unusually warm bank holiday, and our adventure began. Grouping in the grounds of Dr Harrison's former home we were treated to a lecture by Bob Pendall, author of "A victory over prejudice" – The life and Times of Dr Edward Harrison, a local hero and pioneering spinal surgeon. The group then revelled in a photoshoot in the beautifully restored St Marys Church, which has undergone massive restoration to its medieval glory.

HRH The Prince Regent KG

Despite sweltering heat, a hectic schedule and a 400 mile drive, Andrew Spiers, i.e. The Prince Regent took time to chat to us...



HRH George The Prince Regent KG with the Lady of Lilac...*

And what a remarkable fellow he is! Towering at seven feet tall in his hat, Andrew comes across as refined and gentle, without a hint of arrogance or a bad word about anyone. "When the public have gone, I'm well, me!" He revels in his flamboyant, character, portraying the Uncle of Queen Victoria and being the future King George IV. A former RAF officer, Andrew has been involved with re-enacting for 25 years first in the 13th Heavy Dragoons, then later in Victorian re-enactment, in the beautiful city of Rochester. "He doesn't just look the part; he IS the part" (ie Prince George) commented a colleague

In demand at many events, due to his staggering likeness to King George, Andrew is highly respected by The 79th Cameron Highlanders "a smashing bunch of guys, the best". He also makes appearances at World War Two events, playing a Mayor. Happily married to his wife Charlotte, Andrew is a planning officer for Swale Borough Council, having a good knowledge of historic buildings.

KG= Knight of the Garter. An elite band of Knights established by King Henry IV in the early 15th century. To date only 1000 men have ever worn this honour. The latest is Prince William, Duke of Cambridge, and the great (x 6) Grandson of the Prince Regent...



Opportunities for photography, in St Marys Church were fantastic...





Kathleen Berg and Alan Morris, of Muick rediscovered

In a flurry of colour, beautifully made costumes and warm weather, the public were treated to a fabulous spectacle, at Gunby Hall on Bank holiday Monday. Built in 1700, Gunby Hall deserves an article of its own, being the ancestral home of the Montgomery Massingbergs. Piano and harpsichord were accompanied by fiddle, cello and the ethereal vocals of Kathleen Berg. Sadly those who did not appreciate such beautiful music drowned out much of it. Until they were told to shut up!



George Littlewood and friends with his replica Hobby Horse, from 1811, like a bike but with no pedals or brakes!

For more pictures, check the Vaults Facebook page www.facebook.com/thevaultfreemagazine



East London pie and mash with parsley liquor

You need;

For the pastry;

8 oz Plain flour, 4 oz margarine, a cup of water

Filling:

1 lb mince, a small onion, cooking oil, 4 oz mushrooms, 1 clove garlic, 1 tablespoon tomato puree, 1 tea spoon mustard, 300ml beer, 2 table spoons of plain flour

For the parsley liquor;

4 table spoons chopped parsley, 1 0z plain flour, 300ml stock, seasoning.

1. Start by boiling potatoes to make your mash. They will cook while you make the pie
2. Finely chop the onion, garlic and mushroom, and fry them till golden, put to one side
3. Fry the mince, stir in flour and puree. Mix in the fried onion garlic and stir in the mustard. When simmering, add the beer.
4. Remove from heat
5. Make up your pastry and line a dish
6. put your filling in it
7. add a lid and cook it till golden
8. To make the sauce, melt butter in a pan, add the flour, stock and parsley.

The Lincolnshire Coast Light Railway

Many would have thrown in the towel a long time ago. When the ECLR closed at Cleethorpes nearly 30 years ago, few would think that a wealthy land owner would say “here, use my land, don’t worry about the cost I’ll sort it out...” Well that is just what happened at Winthorpe, a unique venue with an aerodrome, water ski park and narrow gauge railway...

Jurassic, built in 1906 seen on the original site in the 60s, and, in her current home at The LCLR



A unique narrow gauge railway has been gradually built up over the last decade, and on an absolutely freezing morning we boarded the first train of the year. The railway is utterly different from the usual type of preserved railway. Where as most are run on former BR lines, The LCLR is, in the words of the crew “like a Hornby 00 – you lay it out where you want it and run it” The track would originally been laid over difficult terrain where there were no roads, and thus, supplies would have been taken to the army.

A guided tour of the workshop proved fascinating with everything waiting its turn for restoration, from lamps to signs. Unique carriages are neatly tucked in alongside Great War era supply trucks. The wonderful thing about the LCLR is its potential and what lies ahead...

www.lincolnshire-coast-light-railway.co.uk
Skegness water Leisure Park, Walls lane, Ingoldmells, Lincs PE25 1JF

Opening Dates for 2013:

May 26th, July 20th, 27th, August: 3rd, 10th and 17th, 24th, 25th, 31st, September 7th

1914 Railway ambulance, under restoration in the workshops. Right: Supply trucks.



The Medieval Road, Lincoln

Buried under various buildings for centuries, at last we know of Lincoln's medieval road. Allen Archaeology very kindly allowed us to publish these pictures that show the road still has wheel ruts in it! What appears to be an enormous warehouse has also been discovered.



Many thanks to Chris Clay, of Allen Archaeology for permission to publish these pictures...

www.allenarchaeology.co.uk



Royal Tombs of Great Britain – an illustrated journey

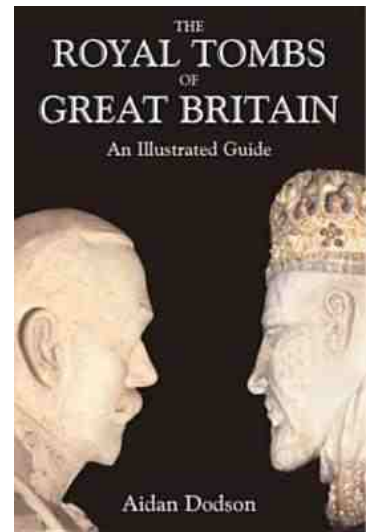
To be quite honest, I have not been so intrigued since I discovered a book about crime and punishment in the school library, when I was eight years old. I found this to be a fascinating read. Detailing a brief biography of every British monarch, and what happened to them, the real selling point is the information gleaned by Pathologists in the 18th and 19th century, when medicine and science were mesmerising to so many...

It is remarkable that so many Kings and Queens have been dug up and subsequently examined. The bodies of Elizabeth Woodville and King Henry VI were deliberately violated. King John was buried in a monk's habit, despite his wishes to be buried in gold and silver robes. William "The bastard" of Normandy was pulled apart by crazed Huguenots 500 years after his death. Few Kings, it seems, died peacefully in their sleep...

Oliver Cromwell's head was a reviled curiosity for nearly 400 years. It is thought to have been buried under the lawns of Trinity College, Cambridge when it was put into their care in 1960.

... an absolutely essential read for anyone researching the monarchy. While not explicit, some details are a little gory, and this is no coffee table book. I cannot recommend it enough.

Author Aiden Dobson, Published by Duckworth 2004



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A stylized illustration of a warrior with a large axe and a red beard, wearing blue and yellow armor, standing on a dark background.

Royal Air Force Bomber Command



617 Squadron Royal Air Force unveiled their new memorial in Woodhall Spa, on the 70th anniversary of the Dams raid. Among the VIPs were Les Munro and George "Jonny" Jonson Two of the three surviving veterans of the raid. The new memorial is to all personnel killed on operations with the squadron, the original unveiled in 1987, pays tribute to those lost on the Dams raid.



617, in front of a Lancaster – clearly not a BIII special as used n the Dams raid.



Left, sitting on a "cookie" bomb, right, beautiful shot of a Lancaster taking off.



Left: In the Bomb aimer's position, right, close up of the rear turret on the RAF's beloved PA474 "City of Lincoln"



Left: Lockheed Ventura; Right Vickers Wellington.



The Avro Lancaster.



Many thanks to everyone who shared some of these pictures over the years. The rest are from my own collection... Should you see one of yours, message us at the Vault... Editor

Roses Kitchen...



Rose visits the Drapers, at Beamish... at the age of 12 girls, would have bought the fabric for their uniform if going into domestic service. They often saved the 15d over two years, starting week end work at the age of 10...

15th May, 1890

Well I sets upon meself to write my second feature. My goodness, what wit' this education act, us girls are getting proper jobs now, what with office work. So poor old Rose gets all the more work to do. At least the poor parents will have to no longer pay a hard earned penny per child for pay the education. Goodness, you need the 15 shillings to buy yer maids dress! I had to work for two year to earn mine working in the back room of the town tea rooms. It was hard but having done it since I could stand 'twas nowt new to me, AND I got paid for it!

I has to be careful 'cos the Farmer says there are prig men wandering 'bout with their forked sticks stealing clothes from washing. Lurking the lanes, creeping about, why does the Good Lord not spare us from beastly men like these? Poachers have been spotted in the North woods and the Farmer is setting traps for them. Still we have a Mop fair to look forward too. Oh, sorry my dear you are a towns person? 'Tis rare these days when the fair maids hope to catch the farmers eye at the fair, for this is where honest girls can find work, a market for servants you could say. Not my path, no, 3 years ago I tapped on the back door and upon being shown a proper bed in the attic, I have been here ever since.

Yorkshire cream cheese. *Get a pint of double cream that is past its best, and hang it in a cloth in a cool place for a week. Take it out, and put it in a mould or dish, turning it over twice a day. You should end up with a nice cheese after a few days... of course make sure your pinkies are clean when making it...*

Maria Hansford is the head Parlour maid at The Village Church Farm, Skegness, an award winning tourist attraction. www.churchfarmvillage.org.uk ring 01754 766658

Recipe for Mushroom Ketchup

Take some nice big mushrooms, chop 'em and wash 'em well. Roll them in salt and leave in a cool place for two days...

Then squeeze out the liquid. Boil with a splash of black pepper and ginger. Add chopped shallots and horse radishes. Boil for an hour

When cool, jar up and store. Should keep for two years...



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Part One

Oswald Mosley – where did it all go wrong?



It is the 1930s. He was an up and coming Labour Politician. He is educated, well connected, and decorated in The Great War. His friends include Sir Winston Churchill and TE Laurence. Donations are flooding in... Oswald Mosley MP is serious business...

How did Oswald Mosley end up a laughing stock, imprisoned and spend the rest of his life exiled?

The most up and coming politician of the early 1930s, blew it all. What went wrong? The founder of The British Union of Fascists had been a social reformer in the militantly left wing Labour Party!

What Mosley so valiantly stood for could have saved this country from the hungry Thirties and from the Second World War” Michael Foot, iconic Socialist, pacifist and Labour leader...

Resigning from The Conservative Party, briefly a Liberal and becoming prominent in The Labour party, Oswald Mosley must be one of the few politicians to have been in all three parties and started two of his own...

... Oswald Mosley had many faults. Not least “his obsession that he was born to rule” or his well known arrogance. His lack of sympathy for the Jews. But his knack for grasping public anger, and using it where others feared to tread, saw him become a radical politician. The Labour party did not want to lose him. They admitted he could easily have become Prime Minister.

A perfect example of Mosley’s keen eye was his grasp of the rising unemployment levels of the early 1930s, and his acknowledging the public’s fear of communism. In an interview with William Buckley, he said “what I mean by that, is ex-servicemen coming back from the (1914-18) war on each side were promised the world: the end of slums, the end of unemployment, and the rest of it, a land fit for heroes to live in”. Politicians were happy to sit back and do nothing, with an “it won’t affect us” attitude. Mosley had resigned from the Conservative party in disgust at the treatment of his fellow Irishmen. But the Labour party were not interested in his 40 piece theory on tackling unemployment. So he left to form The New Party. This did not last long, and he began The British Union of Fascists.

A read through of the “Mosley Ideology” clearly outlines suggestions that are very familiar today – for example reducing unemployment benefit, so as to encourage work. Mosley was dead against land lords charging high rents for inferior properties. He was keen to improve social housing for workers. He wanted unemployed youths to be put into useful schemes. He wanted a rise in the state pension and the nationalisation of essential public services, and coal. Many of these policies were rejected by his colleagues, as they felt there was no way of paying for them. Yet much of the Welfare state 18 years later drew from these ideas.

We think of Mosley as Hitler’s pal, ranting on a podium in front of a roaring crowd. What is less well known is that while he was forming the British Union of Fascists, Oswald Mosley often dined at the home of a Rabbi! He is known to have remarked “as soon as we sort out the Jews...” to which he was ordered out. Protesting “but not you...” It is unlikely his friend ever spoke to him again. Mosley argued that Britain should never have become involved in the Second World War, although he made it clear Britain “should be armed to the teeth” in case Hitler attacked us. He thought this unlikely, but he felt it better to be safe than sorry.

Mosley felt that a war could not be justified. Jews were, as we know, experiencing an appalling time in Germany. But he felt risking an all out conflict about this was “ridiculous”, He did not think this opinion was anti Semitic. He rubbished any suggestion that his party would implement barbaric policies as in other countries. Such views however, saw him lose support.

Mosley was not Hitler’s friend. Although Hitler attended his wedding, Mosley and Hitler hated each other. Mosley boasted “Not a single person of his party supported Hitler” upon the

3rd September 1939 declaration of war, although his old friend William Joyce had defected to Germany, and become the repulsive “Lord Haw Haw”.

It is interesting how the Suffragettes were hoodwinked into joining the BUF. Having just won the right for women to vote, many women were looking for a cause. There were still few political parties with opportunities for women, and Mosley saw no reason to bar them. He therefore had a large number of intelligent women at his disposal, which other parties would not take advantage of. When his repulsive views became evident, suffragette support, like most of his friends, evaporated. Had Mosley not fallen in with Mussolini, who knows what direction his career would have taken?

“Without the women I could not have got a quarter of the way”.

Oswald Mosley, on the role of women in politics...

In Part Two: What actually happened at Cable Street? And how did Mosley become a laughing stock?

Quiz Answers; (from page **)

01) The Duke of Wellington 02) Crecy 03) The English Civil war 04) Henry Bolingbroke 05) Magna Carta 6) False 7) William of Normandy 8) The Royal Air Force 9) Bosworth 10) Transport and anti shipping 11) a surplus ship full of explosive 12) Tricky – he came to the island but it wasn't called England! 13) 1917 14) Arthur Tudor 15) Education act 1870 16) Grandson 17) Nephew 18) Dane Axe 19) foil, used to jam radar 20) 11

Battle fields puzzle; Agincourt, Hastings, The Boyne, Tewksbury, Somme, El Alamein, Waterloo, Stalingrad.

The Vault team:

Stephen Briggs; Editor Rufus Matthews: Historical expert, Miles Hedison, Photographer.
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